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KULIK DENOUNCES 'FABRICATION' ON BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

LD200952 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0919 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

["From a Position of Liars"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 March--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

The U.S. newspaper New York TIMES has published its latest malicious fabrication. This time, making use of "information from the U.S. State Department," the paper alleges that the Soviet Union is producing... bacteriological weapons. As "proof" of this invention the New York TIMES refers to anonymous sources which have reported "mass infection of the population of a large Soviet industrial city" which took place "as the result of an incident concerning a deadly bacteriological substance..."

Let us reveal the hand of the author of the article in the New York TIMES. The real "original source" for it was the Springer gutter-press rag BILD ZEITUNG. Wanting to pour oil on the flames of the anti-Soviet hysteria now being fanned in the West, it published an item about an "explosion" alleged to have taken place "in a scientific laboratory of one of the factories in the Urals manufacturing bacteriological bombs."

Most likely the falsehood was tossed to the West German rag by the American CIA. Then it was picked up by Western radio stations broadcasting slander about the Soviet Union. That was how the rumors were spread and were immediately seized upon by correspondents from a number of bourgeois newspapers. They attributed them to "witnesses" and returned them back across the ocean.

An interesting detail: The path which the falsehood traveled from the moment of its conception to the point where it was "delivered" to U.S. readers has been reconstructed not by us, but by the U.S. newspaper New York DAILY NEWS. The newspaper acknowledged that in the United States "many are skeptical of the allegations made by the State Department spokesmen on the incident in the Urals and materials in the West German press" on the subject. After all, it is common knowledge that it was the Soviet Union which was the initiator of the conclusion of the convention banning the development, production and accumulation of stocks of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and concerning their abolishment. The convention came into force in 1975, and the Soviet Union strictly observes it.

Why then should the New York TIMES publish such gibberish? The fact is that by such insolent anti-Soviet falsifications certain circles in the West are attempting to hide the unseemly plans implemented by them. This was the case quite recently when a provocative hue and cry was raised on the pages of the New York TIMES alleging that the Soviet Union is using toxic chemical substances in Afghanistan. This dirty lie was needed by the Carter administration as a "smoke screen" to "justify" the manufacture of new barbarous means of waging war by the United States itself. It is by no means accidental that literally a few days after the appearance of the relevant "reports from Afghanistan" the Pentagon began to work in Congress for the approval of a new program which, according to the Washington STAR, envisages the construction of additional capacities for the manufacture of toxic substances for chemical warfare. Over the next 5 years the United States is to spend $1.3 billion to create a new generation of chemical weapons solely for the U.S. land forces.

So is it not to be expected that following the report of the "incident in the Urals", the Pentagon will demand new billions to produce bacteriological weapons, the illegal production and stockpiling of which continues in the NATO countries?

After all, there have been reports that the Pentagon has repeatedly conducted monstrous experiments with such weapons on the totally unsuspecting inhabitants of New York, San Francisco and Key West. There were the incidents of the mysterious "Legionnaires Disease" in the United States, caused by some source still unknown to science, and major epidemics in 1974-76 of unknown aetiology in Britain and France.

Anyone who is in the least conversant with medical matters knows that from time to time in various parts of our world sources of epidemics of some disease or other arise. And if each time outbreaks of cholera, typhus, black plague or foot-and-mouth disease are registered in those parts of the world where the West might test mass annihilation weapons the outbreaks were ascribed to "incidents"--as is being done by the New York TIMES and State Department in this case--there would be more than enough proof that NATO is preparing to wage bacteriological warfare. It all depends on how one views what is happening....

The New York TIMES decided to view it from a position of ill-wishers and liars.

The Soviet point of view has been made known to the U.S. authorities and the provocative nature of this campaign being waged by the U.S. mass media, not without the participation of American officials, has been stressed.

REUTER CITES MOSCOW REACTION TO ACCUSATION

WA191620 London REUTER in English 1605 GMT 19 Mar 80 WA

[Text] Moscow, March 19, REUTER--The Soviet Foreign Ministry today described as "impudent slander" a U.S. suggestion that Moscow might have been violating an international treaty on biological warfare research.

"This is just the latest invention of American propaganda. There is no basis for such assertions," a ministry spokesman told REUTERS.

The spokesman was commenting on an announcement by the U.S. State Department yesterday that Washington was studying reports alleging the Ural mountains city of Sverdlovsk was exposed to germ warfare materials in an accident last spring.

Foreign scientific sources and diplomats in Moscow said they had heard nothing to support Western press claims of germ warfare accidents in the Soviet Union over the past year, on which the State Department apparently based its announcement.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said Moscow had signed the five-year-old convention banning use and production of biological warfare agents, "and we strictly observe this treaty."

The U.S. statement came against a background of mounting American efforts to win support for a boycott of this summer's Moscow Olympics to protest Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Recently the United States has also said it was studying reports that Soviet troops in Afghanistan had been using chemical weapons against anti-government guerrillas. These reports have also been denounced in Moscow as lies.

Western accounts of reported Soviet germ warfare accidents appeared last autumn in a British news magazine, which said the city of Novosibirsk had been affected, and earlier this year in a West German popular daily, which mentioned Sverdlovsk.

Novosibirsk is frequently visited by foreigners and Western scientists, many of whom stay for lengthy periods at the Akademogorodok Research Center just outside the city. It seemed highly unlikely that any major accident could have occurred there without firm news reaching Moscow.

Sverdlovsk, a city of just over a million people, is closed to foreigners, apparently because of a concentration of defense industry plants there.

But Soviet dissidents with contacts in Sverdlovsk have said they have heard [words indistinct].

Soviet sources who read reports of yesterday's State Department announcement said they felt it was unlikely to be a coincidence that the British and West German reports had been reprinted yesterday in a U.S. Government publication.

Reprinting of the articles yesterday in the U.S. Foreign Broadcast Information Service, which monitors news published abroad, was unusual because they were several months old.

Thousands of people died in the reported accidents, according to the published accounts.

U.S. OBSTRUCTS WORK ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS TREATY

LD191730 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Geneva Disarmament Conference of representatives of 40 countries has set up a working group to draft a comprehensive treaty banning chemical weapons. Our observer Yuriy Soltan comments:

The decision to set up this working group was supported by the majority of participants who are concerned over the United States' stand on that issue. For the past 4 years, the United States has been obstructing all efforts to work out such an agreement under various pretexts. The Soviet Union and many other countries, on the other hand, have been stressing the urgent nature of this issue. Now why has the United States opposed the proposed ban? The answer to that question is quite simple: The Pentagon has never really considered scrapping its stocks of chemical weapons. Its spokesman is quoted as saying that a ban on chemical weapons will never work because these weapons are too effective, easy to make and easy to use and all traces of it can be easily obliterated.

The United States had a good chance to test the effectiveness of its chemical weapons on a broad scale in South Vietnam. The Americans are known to have dropped some 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals on that country. These chemicals poisoned thousands of acres of crops and seriously affected half of the country's forests. Medical records in Vietnamese hospitals list hundreds of thousands of cases of people affected by poison chemicals. Many were crippled for life, while others are dying slowly now, and thousands of Vietnamese women can never have children. These crimes can never be forgotten or forgiven.

Washington now continues to ignore protests and appeals and the production of chemical weapons continues just as before. The New York TIMES mentions large quantities of war gas stockpiled in the United States already and the Pentagon has developed new types of such weapons. Assistant Defense Secretary William Perry has ordered that development work on (?binary) war gas, causing instant death, be completed without delay. Some $20 million have been earmarked for the 1981 fiscal year. Over the next 5 years, more than $1 billion are to be spent on developing a new generation of nerve gases.

No matter what Washington says on this score it will never be able to justify plans of the United States' military for stepping up the production of chemical weapons--this really savage instrument of war.

Supply Buildup Hit

LD192254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and Yevgeniy Pechkov]

[Text] The name of U.S. General Bernard Rogers, commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe, is hitting the headlines again in press agency reports and still as noisly as ever.

The general refuses to be silenced. Once again he has demanded that North Atlantic bloc troops be equipped with offensive chemical weapons. This time the general was speaking in northern Norway to Western journalists who were invited to cover the major NATO maneuvers, Anorak Express, which are being ostentiatiously held near Soviet borders. Rogers said that NATO has considerable potential for waging chemical warfare against the socialist countries. But we need to equip our troops a bit more quickly with chemical weapons, the so-called binary projectiles, the general said, to prevent the Soviet Union from using that kind of weapon.

Moreover, the general said, this could be a trump card at the talks now being held to ban chemical weapons. In the opinion of the U.S. general one needs to hold something substantial before bargaining begins. This vicious formula is well known and has been foisted by Washington on its West European partners. Armaments first, then disarmament talks. In other words, talks from a position of strength. Surely U.S. and NATO officials realize that to talk that way to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is not only unacceptable but also impossible.

It still seems that Rogers' main task in his recent utterances, which more and more resemble a planned campaign, is one of justifying the Pentagon's action and at the same time casting a shadow over our country's intentions. According to reports in the U.S. press, toxic substances are being stockpiled in considerable quantities in the U.S. Now the Pentagon is developing new types of these weapons. U.S. Under Secretary of Defense William Perry has signed an order to complete work as soon as possible on the manufacture of binary gas, which brings death in a fraction of a second, the very same gas which Rogers has been going on about.

The U.S. military department's budget for fiscal year 1981 allocates nearly $20 million for this purpose and over the next 5 years over $1 billion is due to be spent to create a new generation of nerve and paralyzing gas. It must be assumed that this explains the U.S. attempts to sabotage the preparation of an agreement banning chemical weapons. The Geneva Disarmament Conference, in which 40 states participate, has set up a working group to develop a draft agreement. This decision was adopted on the initiative of a majority of the participants in the conference, who are indignant at the position of Washington which for 4 years has been using various excuses to destroy the preparation of an agreement totally banning chemical weapons.

There are also the fallacious reports that the Soviet Union has allegedly used chemical weapons in Afghanistan. It should be noted that it has become normal for the U.S. propaganda machine to make use of the evil deeds of its own country as fodder for anti-Soviet slanders.

Indeed, it was the United States which poured a total of 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals on Vietnamese soil.

About 2 million people fell victim to this action. According to the journalist Bill Curtis, who recently returned from Vietnam and described in the New York TIMES the consequences of the American use of the defoliant Agent Orange, thousands of people are still suffering the effects of this poison. Curtis saw people who were born after the war, some of whom were without eyes and others without arms. Thousands of hectares of fields were rendered useless and almost half of all forests were seriously damaged.

Negotiations To Be Resumed

LD191836 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 19, TASS--From February 11 to March 19 another round was pursued at Geneva of negotiations between the USSR and the USA with a view to preparing for tabling to the Committee on Disarmament of an agreed joint statement on universal, complete and verifiable prohibition of chemical weapons and destroying the stockpiles of such weapons. A further exchange of opinions was held on a number of major issues pertaining to prohibition of chemical weapons.

Negotiations will be resumed at a time to be agreed on later.

ANICHKIN DISCUSSES U.S. FAILURE TO RATIFY SALT II

LD200152 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Oleg Anichkin commentary]

[Text] Recently some rather contradictory signals have been coming from Washington making it hard to clearly understand the administration's foreign policy plans. The contradictory, emotional and sometimes chaotic statements raise the question whether the United States is capable of conducting a consistent foreign policy. The refrain in all the statements being made by the President, secretary of state and secretary of defense is that the United States should be the biggest military power second to none.

In the President's State of the Union speech it was clear that the United States is prepared to use force and weapons to defend its so-called vital interests in any region, regardless of how far away it may be from the United States. This policy was later reaffirmed on may occasions by Defense Secretary Brown.

The Pentagon's military concepts are becoming more aggressive. Theoretical doctrines are being put into practice. The Pentagon is continually increasing its military budget and is planning unprecedented military buildups, including the creation of new kinds of weapons and systems--and strategic weapons included. According to official statements all this is intended to guarantee the United States a leading role in the world. Does this mean that the United States again would like to incorporate the use of force in its foreign policy even though in the not so distant past such tactics did not bring the expected results?

The most consistent move the administration has made was to give the lowest priority to ratification of SALT II. Washington apparently is not at all happy about the fact that the treaty is generally recognized as the most important post-war treaty to limit arms. The treaty would not only limit all existing strategic weapons in terms of quantity and quality, but would open up prospects for a further slow down in the arms race. This would benefit both the Soviet Union and the United States, and would insure equal security. And it is commonly agreed that SALT II is necessary, regardless of whether relations between the two countries are good or bad.

When the White House made the decisions to indefinitely postpone ratification of the treaty it tried to justify the move by claiming that the Soviet Union had to be punished for the events in Afghanistan. The administration agree with opponents of the treaty that the United States had less to gain from it than the Soviet Union, and that ratification would be a favor to the USSR for good behavior. The U.S. administration, of course, had no basis for thinking such a measure would have any effect, and political analysts are saying more and more the decision was the result of an emotional approach to recent events in the world in an attempt to exert some influence, and the result of a turn towards cold war tactics.

These attempts by Washington to revive the policy of the relaxation of international tension primarily hinder the conclusion of treaties to limit strategic weapons and this clearly shows that the current zigzags in United States foreign policy area danger to world peace.

WASHINGTON'S 'UNSEEMLY MANEUVERS' AROUND SALT II

LD191926 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

["Whom Is One to Believe?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, March 19, TASS--The White House spokesman Powell was asked at a press conference to comment on the U.S. position with regard to the SALT II treaty in the light of the recent statement by President Carter to the effect that the U.S. administration can give up this treaty in future consultations with Congress make it clear that it does not meet the U.S. national interests. Answering this question, Powell ruled out assumptions about a possible U.S. reneging on the treaty as well as any changes in the position of the administration which as is known had declared until recently that it continues to support the SALT II treaty. At the same time the White House spokesman asserted that in the case of a contingency either of the parties can, even after the ratification, give up the treaty "following a due notice." In my opinion, the spokesman said, the President has only stated that if this is justified following a ratification, it is also justified prior to one.

For his part, an official State Department spokesman at a press conference held on the same day alleged that the President and the U.S. administration remain committed to ratification of the SALT II treaty. We hope, he added, that the Senate can return to discussing the treaty "in due time."

Similar statements clearly in contradiction with each other have caused bewildered questions from U.S. newsmen with regard to the administration's position, which, having first signed the SALT II treaty then froze its ratification in the Senate, continues to reiterate its "support" and at the same time hints that it can give the treaty up.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out in this connection that Washington's unilateral and arbitrary actions, its volatile policy are only serving to speed up the fly-wheel of the arms race.

Many observers consider that the SALT II treaty is being sacrificed to Carter's electoral considerations, who, guided by a pure expedient, i.e. his wish to stay in the White House for another term, is trying to obtain the support of influential U.S. military circles.

Common sense prompts that the SALT II treaty is not a favour to the Soviet Union, that the United States needs it no less than the USSR. Washington's unseemly manoeuvres around the treaty raise once again the question of the present U.S. administration being an unreliable partner in international treaties.

NEDELYA VIEWS ALLEGED CIA ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD191315 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 11 Signed to Press 13 Mar 80 p 14 LD

[Vadim Kassis article: "The CIA's Secret War"]

[Text] The 1978 April revolution in Afghanistan is the most important event in the country's history and its people's lives. But the enemies of freedom and independence resolved to prevent Afghanistan from building a new life. To this end they began organizing plots among local reaction and preparing for external interference, resorting to the secret services.

At the end of November, 1979 a meeting was held in Munich between representatives of emigre groupings and military figures, at which the question of coordinating and extending interventionist actions was discussed. It was here at this time that the creation of the so-called "Islamic Council for the Salvation of Afghanistan" was announced. It was made up of military men and civilians opposed to the April revolution and to the Afghan people. The Western press is of the unanimous opinion that the "Islamic council" is run by the CIA.

It is also known that in May 1979 a delegation of the "National Liberation Front" headed by its chief, Majoaddedi, was in the United States. His overseas benefactors used CIA funds to knock together on U.S. territory the "Association for U.S. aid to Afghan refugees." It was headed by former U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Eliot. With the help of well-known CIA staffer Louis Dupree yet another organization was created: the "National Liberation Front of Afghanistan." Curiously enough, this same Dupree soon turned up in Afghanistan immediately after the April revolution. He was to have established contact with Afghan reaction and prepare a counterrevolution. But Dupree failed and was kicked out of Afghanistan as "persona non grata" in November the same year.

The Washington magazine COUNTERSPY points out that U.S. intelligence agents are extremely active in the region of the 2,200 km-long Afghan-Pakistan border. They use a spy agency called "the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency" (DEA) as a cover. There are many former CIA agents among its staff. The U.S. "Asia Fund" organization is another cover for the spies.

In an article entitled "CIA Machinations Against Afghanistan," the Indian weekly BLITZ writes that DEA agent Louis Adams was recently sent to Peshawar, which is close to the Afghan border. He worked under the same cover in Vietnam. Note, by the way, that the CIA moved its regional headquarters from Tehran to Pakistan in the summer of 1979. Certain facts became known to the magazine, revealing a picture of the plans of the CIA, which after failing to entice Afghanistan into a U.S. snare was laying the foundation for giving wide support to the "holy war" launched by "insurgents" chiefly from Pakistani territory.

Washington sought justification for such actions, and it was furnished by the CIA. They used the cold-blooded murder of U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Adolf Dubbs in Kabul on 14 Febrary 1979. It is thought that Dubbs was "sacrificed" at the CIA's insitence with a view to achieving a complete rupture in relations between Washington and Kabul, at the same time putting the blame on the Taraki government. Did Adams have a hand in this? The magazine answers this question in the affirmative....

In January-February 1980 I was in Afghanistan and repeatedly discussed the country's problems with many people, took part in press conferences and visited various cities and provinces. What did Soviet journalists like myself hear? Let me quote you the words of textile worker (Nasir Makhak): "Our Soviet friends' aid and concern came just in time. 'The hand of Moscow' about which our enemies trumpet is the hand of a friend."

Who was it who needed this anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan ballyhoo? International reaction, the internal reaction which it feeds, and the enemies of the Afghan people who are trying by fair means or foul to overthrow people's power in the country and to halt the ideas and gains of the April revolution. This is confirmed by incontrovertible facts bearing witness to the increasing threat of aggression and flagrant attempts to stifle the revolution. Both Washington and Beijing have had and continue to have a hand in this.

Among those who led the CIA to extend its actions was H. Amin, who, as People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee member and Minister of Communications M.A. Watanjar has testified, back during his years as a student in the United States gave the CIA considerable hopes that he would work for it. Well, later, following the April revolution, Amin continued to collaborate with the U.S. secret services. During our visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan we were told by Afghan Minister of Internal Affairs S.M. Golabzoy that shortly after the evil slaying of N. Taraki, PDPA founder and first head of the state of Afghanistan, Amin began particularly actively to establish and expand ties with internal and external counterrevolution.

It is only thanks to the fact that the party and all patriotic forces were vigilantly guarding the revolution's gains and at a decisive moment exposed and liquidated CIA agent H. Amin that the day of 29 December 1979 did not become yet another tragic date in the long list of such dates in which Afghan history abounds, the minister stressed. No, that day did not become a complete tragedy for the people of Afghanistan. But reaction did not lay down its weapons. As is known, on 21 February the forces of external and internal reaction made a sabotage attempt in Kabul.

Shortly before these events the CIA also orchestrated a state of heightened activity in various radio stations. Even the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE was forced to admit that radio broadcasts to foreign countries increased considerably after the Washington administration adopted its course of exacerbating the international situation.

As Voice of America Deputy Associate Director Hans Tuch said recently, his station's broadcasts on the events in Afghanistan have two main aims. First, to turn the Islamic world permanently against the Soviet Union and, second, to incite Soviet people against their government. I personally was taken aback by one Voice of America report in particular. Not so long ago this station claimed that Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, had been wounded in a skirmish and had subsequently died. Approximately 10 days before this malicious false report was broadcast I flew from Kabul to Moscow on Aeroflot flight No 532 (piloted by flight examiner V. Sorvin and flight commander V. Korzhov) in the company of Comrade Keshtmand. We sat practically next to each other in the passenger compartment, with just one seat between us. He was going to Moscow for medical treatment following a long stay in Amin's Pol-e Charkhi prison.

A sting in that grim torture chamber--I was present at Keshtmand's release and subsequently saw the cells--would affect anyone's health!

We are all closely following events in Afghanistan and feel for the people of that country. A conference of senior Afghan Army officers, the people's militia and the security service has just ended in Kabul. In view of the present situation the government is right to point up the increased role of the army, militia and security organs. And neither CIA agents, lying propaganda nor internal reaction's intrigues can halt the April revolution.

SENATORS CITED ON IRAN, SOVIET INTENTIONS

LD191526 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 19, TASS--Rude threats addressed to Iran continue coming from the capital of the USA. Speaking in the Senate R. Lugar, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, demanded that the government take constructive and strong measures against that country, namely prepare for a naval blockade and mining of Iranian ports, an immediate and complete termination of trade, confiscation of the Iranian Government's assets in the USA which, as is known, were already "frozen" by Washington. The senator said the time has come for the United States to adopt a bold policy toward Iran.

Characteristically, U.S. Government spokesmen also make lately statements on their readiness to settle the American-Iranian conflict by "peaceful means". Such statements, observers say, are clearly intended to distract public attention and look especially hypocritical in a situation of continued threats and build-up of American naval might near the Iranian shores.

The increased American military presence in the Arabian Sea and in the Persian Gulf area, for which the events in Iran were used by Washington as an excuse, is accompanied with anti-Soviet hysteria and attempts to ascribe to the Soviet Union some "aggressive plans" in the area. Speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee C. Clifford, special representative of the U.S. President, said that the Soviet Union allegedly intends to seize control over the Persian Gulf which, he asserted, would mean war. At the same time C. Clifford reiterated that the Persian Gulf area was one of exceedingly great importance for the United States, thus actually confirming that Washington regards it as a sphere of its economic and military strategic interests.

Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, spoke in Washington in the same vein. He mentioned the United States' readiness for action in a number of regions, including the Persian Gulf area.

KORNILOV ACCUSES U.S. OF 'DOUBLE STANDARD' ON TERRORISM

LD191540 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1406 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

["Those Who Connive With the Terrorists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 March--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

And so, here is another report of the terrorists' outrage in New York. This time they let off a bomb at the office of the Yugoslav Yugobank. The building suffered serious damage. It seems that neither the police nor the FBI were "successful" in finding the criminals.

The explosion at Yugobank is only a link in the chain of similar criminal actions perpetrated in the United States by bandits and terrorists against foreign missions and their staff, above all missions of socialist countries. Explosions close by the buildings of the permanent representations of the USSR, Cuba and Angola at the United Nations, at the New York office of the Soviet Aeroflot, the recent nighttime shot at the Soviet representation, to which a woman and child nearly fell victim--this is by no means a full list of these actions which have taken place in recent times alone. It is in order to ask: How long will provocations and outrages of this kind continue in the United States, blatant violations of generally accepted international norms and the UN Charter as they are? How long will the American police go on demonstrating its apparent helplessness?

These questions are all the more legitimate, inasmuch as the organizers and executors of the bandit raids on foreign missions and institutions in New York are well know: It is no secret that in the United States numerous terrorist, nationalist and fascist centers operate, which are in effect openly preparing and implementing terrorist actions and hooligans excesses; it is not by chance that the United Nations has persistently and repeatedly demand that Washington take effective and immediate measures to safeguard the security of foreign missions in accordance with the obligations undertaken by the United States. And what happens? The actions of the terrorists and bandits in New York not only do not cease but are intensified. The question involuntarily arises: How can one explain the strange, to say the least--not to say, provocative--"patience" of the American official authorities?

Is it not the case that, contrary to Washington's public assurances and in spite of the resolute protests of the public, certain highly influential circles in the United States in fact not only do not intend to hinder the terrorist activities of all sorts of counter-revolutionary scum but, on the contrary, are in effect conniving with the criminals? Is it not the case that the bandits, terrorists and provocateurs, who have established themselves in the United States, act so blatantly for the very reason that they are confident of their total impunity, that they know they have patrons in high places?

Speaking on 18 March at a press conference and declaring that Washington allegedly condemns the terrorist attack on Yugobank, a state department spokesman said that "the U.S. Government supports the independence, territorial integrity and unity of Yugoslavia." But how are these assertions compatible with the fact that the U.S. official authorities have still not stopped, and to all appearances do not intend to stop, the "activity" of the bandit center which perpetrates raids on the foreign missions of Yugoslavia and sets itself the eventual aim of the dismembering of this socialist country? How can one reconcil the numerous statements by official Washington of its "devotion" to the norms of international law and its malicious attacks on countries where these norms are alleged to be breached, with the open connivance with bandits and terrorists which this same Washington has again and again demonstrated in practice? Neither international law nor any other law recognizes or tolerates a "double standard." This is not to be tolerated, gentlemen!

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REPORT REVEALS PRESSURE ON TURKEY

ID181351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Exerting Pressure"]

[Text] Washington, 12 March--The United States is stepping up the campaign aimed at intensifying pressure on Turkey so as to tie that country still more tightly to the aggressive NATO military bloc--something that accords with U.S. strategic military intentions.

The report prepared by the Library of Congress at the request of the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East is designed to help implement these plans. This lengthy document clearly shows Washington's desire to depict Turkey's situation in a somber light.

Thus the report claims that the "Turkish Armed Forces are so enfeebled that it is difficult for them to perform their NATO duties." The authors speak in dramatic tones of the "possibility that Turkey will take the path of Iran" and they complain about the appreciable growth of religious demonstrations in the country.

All this, it is clear from the document, was required by those who compiled the report and those who ordered it in order to "justify" the plans of J. Carter's adminstration to step up U.S. interference in the sovereign country's affairs. In particular, the authors recommend expanding American "technical assistance" to the Turkish national security forces with a view to "improving their capabilities in the struggle against terrorism, urban violence and civil disorder."

At the same time the report contains an appeal to the administration to put forward an "energetic diplomatic intiative" after the pattern of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal to "settle" the conflict between Turkey and Greece over Cyprus.

Political observers regard the publication of the Library of Congress report at a moment when the United States is expediting preparations for the signing of an American-Turkish agreement on military cooperation as yet another lever for pressuring Ankara, to which Washington assigns the role of NATO's outpost in southern Europe.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN EL SALVADOR

ID181255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from the "World Today" feature compiled by Yu. Romanov: "Unconcealed U.S. Interference"]

[Text] The United States is interfering directly in El Salvador with the aim of keeping a regime obedient to the diktat of Washington and the monopolies in power.

There is a large American military mission in El Salvador which includes "consultants" with experience of the war in Vietnam. They teach the Salvadoran officers methods of "antisubversive operations," that is of suppressing the people's masses. Military helicopters, tanks, armored carriers, a large amount of ammunition and other equipment have been delivered recently from the United States and also from Israel for the Salvadoran Army. According to figures from the Salvadoran Commission on Human Rights, in the past week about 100 people have died at the hands of terrorists, soldiers and the police.

CARTER BURDENS 'BROAD STRATA' TO COVER ECONOMIC FAILURE

LD181623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from V. Tarasov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Robbing Peter To Pay Paul"]

[Text] A group of mayors and governors of American states had to listen to unpleasant news at a White House meeting with U.S. President J. Carter.

The local authority representatives were in essence told outright that the administration has again decided to transfer the burden of the failures of its economic policy onto the broad strata of the country's population.

As participants in the meeting reported, the President told them that in the next few days he will propose additional reductions in federal budget expenditure to the tune of $12 billion-$22 billion. It is the complete failure of the government's anti-inflation program which has forced the White House to urgently seek some kind of "magic potion" to at least lessen the acute public dissatisfaction, which is politically dangerous for the President's reelection campaign.

CARTER'S 'CREDIBILITY GAP' SEEN WIDENING

LD191626 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] New York, March 19, TASS--Recent opinion polls in the United States indicate that President J. Carter is developing a progressive credibility gap.

According to the results of a recent poll by newspaper New York TIMES and C.B.S. television company, from December 1979 to February this year J. Carter's popularity sank 8 percent and from last month 13 percent. Commenting these data, New York TIMES notes that confidence in the present President has been declining throughout the whole of this year at a quickening pace.

The number of those approving of Carter's performance as President, the newspaper says, has substantially declined in the last month above all due to the growing disenchantment with his foreign policy. The newspaper specifically stresses the fact that there has been a mounting discontent with his approach to the relations with the Soviet Union.

Simultaneously, there has been a mounting frustration in the country over the J. Carter administration's economic policy. Economy, New York TIMES notes, has become the key problem. Two-thirds of Americans attach a primary importance to it. The number of Americans who think their living standards have declined has gone up 10 percent in the last month alone, the newspaper says, recalling that the annual rate of inflation in the country have already reached 18 percent. No optimism is aroused in the Americans by the President's announced anti-inflationary programme either, which in the opinion of the WALL STREET JOURNAL has failed to get the approval of 60 percent of U.S. population.

PRAVDA CARRIES REPORT ON DOST MOSCOW VISIT

LD181005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 80 p 4 LD

["On the visit to the USSR by S.M. Dost, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Moscow--Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], visited Moscow on 13 and 14 March at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Views on questions of mutual interest to the USSR and the DRA were exchanged between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Shah Mohammad Dost. Also discussed and agreed upon were practical questions concerning the terms of the temporary stay on the territory of the DRA of the limited contingent of Soviet troops that is there at the request of the Afghan side to assist the Afghan people and the DRA Government in repulsing the external aggression.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON REFUGEES

LD191846 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 19, TASS--BAKHTAR agency distributed a statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the question of Afghan refugees.

The stand of the Government of Afghanistan with regard to the persons called Afghan refugees, the statement says, is based on drawing a clear line of distinction between real refugees and those who are carrying out instigatory and subversive activities against the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan and the legitimate Government of the DRA.

As to the "refugees" who took a position of open hostility to the Afghan revolution, their aim is to carry out armed aggression, stage terror, arsons and assassinations. These venal groupings rely on military and financial aid of international imperialism led by the United States, of the As-Sadat regime, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and other reactionary forces. The DRA Government is convinced that the instigation of the subversive elements leads not to stabilisation of the situation but to the spread of enmity and bloodshed, will create a conflict situation which will worsen the general international situation.

As to the persons who are in fact refugees and left Afghanistan before December 27, 1979, fearing repressions from the Amin regime, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government clearly stated their stand. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal officially stated that the clergy, khazrats [holy men], mullahs, ulemas, tribal noblemen and citizens of Afghanistan, who had left the country, are guaranteed respect, freedom and complete security on returning home. In case they do not come out against the national and state interests, territorial integrity, national independence and sovereignty of the country, confiscated property will be returned to them, their ranks and posts will be restored and freedom of activities be granted.

The DRA Government will receive with satisfaction the aid from the assistance groups of the friendly and fraternal Muslim countries in returning such refugees to their families.

It hopes that all the Afghans, deceived by the propaganda of the enemies of the revolution, having correctly understood the nature of the changes taking place in the country and taking into account the general amnesty, will return home. They will be rendered also international aid. The DRA Government should be a body and means of transferring this international aid to the repatriating refugees. The Afghan Government bodies are completely ready for such international cooperation.

The DRA Government is convinced that solution of the refugee problem will not only facilitate liquidation of danger on Afghanistan's borders and strengthening of peace in the region, but will also positively influence the process of detente and improvement of the atmosphere of international relations.

'MONSTROUS INVENTIONS' OF SOVIET USE OF TOXINS IN AFGHANISTAN SCORED

LD191433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "How Falsehoods Are Fabricated"]

[Text] "Gas penetrated the house and I fell. I lost consciousness and was out for approximately 2 hours. When I awoke, I could not figure out where I was." In these words W. Miller, Hong Kong correspondent of America's UPI--it is not known how he turned up in Afghanistan--reproduces an "eyewitness" account of the use of "toxins" by Soviet aircraft in Konar Province. Miller does not hide the fact that the "eyewitness" whom he cites is the leader of a Basmak gang operating in that region, receiving weapons and other freight from Pakistan via the Khyber Pass. Thus the American correspondent once again confirmed in passing who is backing the gangs which are sowing death on Afghan soil.

But in this instance we are interested in something else--how falsehoods containing monstrous inventions about the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan are fabricated. Miller evidently realizes the shakiness of his "eyewitness" evidence and hastens to add: "It has not been possible to confirm from independent sources the fact that this raid actually took place, allegedly on 22 February...."

We have before us a typical example of American propaganda, which writhes like a snake in its desire to slander at all costs the Soviet country's international aid to the Afghan people.

First the New York POST reported that it had "fragmentary information" regarding the so-called use of "toxic chemicals" by Soviet troops. A few days later the New York TIMES reproduced this information, citing unnamed "Russian acquaintances." Then Jack Anderson, the well-known spreader of dirty rumors, citing certain "intelligence sources," painted terrible pictures of the "poisoning" of Afghans in the pages of the New York DAILY NEWS. Then Voice of America disseminated "information" that bombing raids involving "the use of napalm and gases" had occurred in military operations conducted by Afghan military units in the Konar River valley.

Then, answering questions at a Washington press conference, State Department official spokesman H. Carter declared that he could not confirm that poison gases had been used in Afghanistan. However, he added, "numerous reports" indicate this use. Finally, Z. Brzezinski, addressing the National Press Club, expressed "concern about the accumulating evidence--albeit not yet conclusive--that toxic substances are being used there."

"The reasons behind this vociferous slander campaign are quite understandable," the newspaper L'HUMANITE remarks. "It is a question of creating in the minds of the public an analogy between the mass murders committed by Americans in Vietnam and what is allegedly happening in Afghanistan. This is clearly a psychological indoctrination operation."

There is a saying in Afghanistan: You cannot hide a camel under a robe. Similarly, you cannot pass off a lie as the truth even if it is spread by newspapers claiming "respectability" and by politicians standing on the highest rungs of the Washington ladder.

GAVRILOV DESCRIBES AFGHAN SOLIDARITY GROUPS, SOVIET FLOOD AID

LD201149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Yu. Gavrilov dispatch: "Indestructible Solidarity"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 March--Kabul wakes early. From early morning you can see people gathering on the capital's streets and squares to read the new issues of the papers published here, government documents and leaflets explaining the policy of the revolutionary authorities and exposing the subversive activity of the Afghan people's enemies.

"The republic's party and state organs" Comrade (Kheyr Mohammed), deputy secretary of one of the capital's People's Democratic Party district committees, told us, "are carrying out great propaganda work among the population. Our activists, our youth are taking an active part in this."

We are talking in a modest study. On the walls are posters dedicated to the Afghan working people's solidarity around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and party leadership and to their determination to overwhelmingly rebuff internal and external reaction. The district committee headquarters is buzzing with activity.

"These are members of one of the many groups of activists we have created," (Kheyr Mohammed) explains. "Such groups are operating in other districts of the capital too, and in the provinces. Their participants not only carry out agitation, exposing our enemies' false inventions, but also help the forces of order in protecting institutions and other installations and weeding out saboteurs and terrorists sent from abroad. It was precisely as a result of such resolute actions that reaction's recent plot in Kabul suffered defeat, and that imperialist and Maoist agents in the provinces are being rebuffed.

These days in Afghanistan mass meetings are taking place showing solidarity with the revolutionary authorities, which are taking steps to restore peaceful life in the country. Workers, peasants, soldiers of the people's armed forces, the patriotic youth, students, artisans, traders, tribal representatives and religious leaders resolutely condemn the continuing impudent interference by U.S. imperialists, Beijing hegemonists, reactionary circles of Pakistan and their accomplices in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The youth is volunteering to join the (Tsarandoy)--the people's militia and the detachments for defense of the motherland and revolution. Young soldiers who have shown courage and valor in the battles against the bandit groups thrust on us from outside into the border regions are given the opportunity to remain in the ranks of the motherland's armed defenders even after the end of their fixed term of service.

During this time I met with representatives of various strata of the population. Here are some of their opinions which typify the inhabitants' mood:

(Abdol Gani), a native of Parwan Province and member of a detachment for the defense of the motherland and revolution: "The hard-working people are completely on the side of the revolution and the government. We are grateful to the Soviet Union for its selfless help, including military aid at this difficult time. I am convinced that reaction will not succeed. Lies and slander, the attempt by enemies to play on the political backwardness of a portion of the population, the attempts to intimidate and use it for their own vile ends are not producing the results on which they were counting."

(Bakhadyr Khan), from a family of joinery workers and a student at the Kabul Polytechnical Institute: "The student youth is at one with the people and the government, with those who are building a new life. We consider Soviet-Afghan friendship a guarantee of peace and stability in the country and in the region as a whole." The attempts by counterrevolutionary elements and their foreign bosses to disrupt peaceful life in the country are suffering defeat. In the capital and other cities institutions, enterprises and stores are working normally. Lessons are going on in educational establishments. In the provinces peasants have embarked on their agricultural tasks. The population greeted with approval the measures taken by the government to help those who abandoned their lands earlier because of the bandits' excesses and are now returning to their homes and also the victims of the flood disaster in Qandahar.

Nor did the Soviet soldiers abandon the Qandahar people in their plight. Almost 400 casualties were helped by our military doctors. Soviet soldiers are taking part in eliminating the aftereffects of the flood; they are clearing roads and clearing wells of silt, helping to build drainage channels and dealing with the shipment of food. Our officers and enlisted men allocated 30 percent of their rations to the flood victims. The inhabitants of Qandahar, like those of other provinces, warmly thank the Soviet soldiers for their good deeds. Acts of sabotage and terror by the forces of foreign intervention have not intimidated the Afghans. They look to the future with confidence. The indestructible unity of the party, government, people, army and security forces aimed at insuring Afghanistan's territorial integrity, national independence and security, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council and premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stressed recently, is a reassuring factor which is bringing our victory closer than ever.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PAKISTAN

LD141942 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, March 14, TASS--A new Chinese military delegation, headed by the Chief of the Military Political Academy of the People's Liberation Army of China Xiao Ke, arrived today in the capital of Pakistan. It will hold talks with the Pakistani side on China's further expansion of military aid to Pakistan, and also visit military enterprises and installations in Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi.

Delhi, March 14, TASS--Speaking in Parliament today, India's Minister of Justice V.P. Shiv Shankar said that India knew about the massive arms deliveries from China to Pakistan. He said that so far China had given Pakistan military and economic assistance to the sum of two billion dollars.

Replying to questions by deputies in the upper house of Parliament, India's State Minister for Defence Ch.P.N. Singh said that the Indian Government had received information about the construction by China of a new strategic highway to serve as a back up for the high-altitude Kharakhorum highway linking China with Pakistan. He said that Pakistan had recently received the assurances of some states about additional arms deliveries to it. In the opinion of local observers, by stepping up its efforts to bolster military and economic aid to Pakistan with a view to utilizing it in its anti-Soviet and anti-Indian aims, Beijing is carrying out a joint Sino-American strategy that was agreed upon during the U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's visit to the PRC. The essence of this strategy became clear after the trip to Pakistan late in January by the PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua. It provides, in particular, for American arms deliveries to Pakistan via China in order to conceal the scale of America's true participation in arming the mercenaries and saboteurs who are being sent into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. Private shops in populated localities near the Pakistani-Afghan border are one of the clandestine channels through which these arms reach the mercenaries. Western journalists, who recently visited areas bordering on Pakistan, report, for instance, that shops in Darra, a village 32 kilometres to the south of Peshawar, are crammed with submachine guns, machine guns, pistols and other firearms of various make. Also on sale there are ammunition, recoilless rifles, mortars and grenades.

Bulantsev Commentary

LD181656 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Sergey Bulantsev commentary]

[Excerpts] The Islamabad talks between the Pakistani military junta and a visiting Chinese delegation led by Xiao Ke, head of the military political academy, covered greater deliveries of Chinese military hardware to Pakistan. Beijing has already given it military and economic aid worth $2,000 million. The current visit of Chinese brass to Islamabad is a step towards putting into practice a common American-Chinese strategy. This strategy is intended to arrogate to Pakistan the functions of a policeman in the region, which were exercised by Iran under the shah's regime. To carry out this strategy, Pakistan is to be militarized to have a big war potential. It is in this direction that Beijing and Washington are now acting. It is indicative that right now the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin is holding talks in Washington of a clearly military nature. The common American-Chinese strategy envisages American arms deliveries to Pakistan through China, and through some other countries. A multinational consortium is being planned to comprise the United States, other NATO countries, Japan, Saudi Arabi and China. According to press reports its military aid to Pakistan will amount to several thousand million dollars. It's easy to see that the efforts to turn Pakistan into a police state [word indistinct] first and foremost the aim of conducting subversive work against the people's Government in Afghanistan. New arms deliveries now being discussed at the talks in Washington and Islamabad are intended to escalate armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by the imperialists and Maoists. It would be naive, however, to believe--and this point is made by the Indian press too--that Chinese and other arms to be shipped to Pakistan are directed only against Afghanistan. The establishment of closer ties between China and Pakistan have an anti-Indian basis first and foremost. The aims of Beijing and Washington in southwest Asia are clear. What causes bewilderment is the blind willingness of Islamabad to fill in the vacancy of a policeman created by the fall of the shah's regime in Iran. Neither dollar injections, running into thousands of millions, nor arms were able to save the shah, a stooge of American imperialism.

HUANG HUA'S TALKS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA EXAMINED

LD192306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has ended his visit to a number of countries in Southeast Asia. He visited the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore.

As had been assumed, thehead of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs during his trip to a number of ASEAN countries attempted to put pressure on the leaders of these states and make them follow in the wake of Beijing's hegemonistic policy in this region. What is the explanation for the fact that Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore are precisely the countries to which Beijing is giving such fixed attention? The point is that proceeding from Chinese foreign policy strategy, these states belong to the so-called sphere of influence of China. In the view of the present Chinese leaders a favorable foreign policy atmosphere should be formed for China in this sphere, and any manifestations of different thinking should be resolutely suppressed.

However, as is shown by the results of his talks, Huang Hua was unable to state a complete coincidence of views between China on the one hand and Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore on the other. Moreover, grave differences were revealed in the course of the talks. For example, Beijing's views on the so-called Kampuchean question were greeted most negatively in Manila, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. A leading Malaysian newspaper, NEW STRAITS TIMES, noted in its comment on the results of Huang Hua's visit that Malaysia and its ASEAN partners do not want to be pawns in Beijing's game. The newspaper noted that China would like the tension in Kampuchea to be preserved for an indefinitely long time, and to this end it is supporting Pol Pot's gangs and other splinter groupings in the struggle against the government of Heng Samrin.

In order to put the final finishing touches to this trip, Huang Hua made a stopover at Bangkok. At a press conference, he stated that China will continue in every way to support the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs. But as is known from the results of this trip, the ASEAN countries have dissociated themselves from joint foreign policy steps with China, including assistance for Pol Pot.

MINISTRY STATEMENT EXPLAINS KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD200839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Ganshin article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Who Is Whipping Up the Refugee Problem"]

[Text] Despair is the prevailing mood now among the so-called Khmers Rouges. Demoralized, with no prospects in the senseless struggle against their own people, they have now become common robbers, plundering and killing the local population.

There are still many people being held as "hostages" by the pro-Beijing stooges in camps on Thai territory. Bourgeois propaganda is trying to use the tragedy of these people, who have been deceived or taken by force from their homes, to fan the so-called problem of "repatriating Kampucheans who have fled to Thailand."

What sort of a problem is this, and who created it?

The answer to these questions is given clearly and unambiguously in the recent Kampuchean Foreign Ministry statement, which indicates that the direct cause of the situation which has arisen is the policy implemented by the American imperialists in the early seventies--a policy of interference and aggression, accompanied by the annihilation of Kampuchea's civilian population by means of massive bombings, napalm and the use of poisonous chemicals. As a result of these barbaric operations by the American military hundreds of thousands of people were left homeless and without the means of existence and were forced to seek refuge in foreign parts.

Another cause of Kampucheans fleeing the country is the policy of genocide implemented in 1975-1978 by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, acting on the instructions of their Beijing masters. In just over 3 years of bloody rule workers, intelligentsia and clergy were physically annihilated. In particular the Cham national minority was virtually wiped out. In all about 3 million people were savagely killed without trial or investigation. In the last days of the puppet regime's death Pol Pot's followers drove hundreds of thousands of people out of the country in the hope of recruiting gangs of them to resist the lawful Kampuchean Government, the statement notes.

Now, under cover of arguments about "humanitarianism," the U.S. imperialists, Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces are trying to put all the blame for the disastrous situation in which the "refugees," who were driven out by force, found themselves onto the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and onto Vietnam, which is giving the Kampuchean people fraternal assistance in freeing their country from the gangs of bandits and robbers. Moreover the former oppressors of the people, who once stated that "of the 8 million inhabitants of Kampuchea, we need only 1 million dedicated people," are today trying to play the part of the "saviors of the race," as Ieng Sary stated, for instance, in an interview with a correspondent of America's New York TIMES.

Can the Kampuchean refugee problem be resolved? Yes, it can, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea believes. The People's Revolutionary Council, the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry statement notes, is prepared to begin talks with the Thai authorities on the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand. These talks could be held in Bangkok, Phnom Penh or anywhere else in the region on the border between the two countries in accordance with the principles of insuring mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, security in the border region, and the safety and property of those being repatriated. This approach would promote the establishment of relations of friendship and good neighborliness between Kampuchea and Thailand.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN USSR

LD191716 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 19, TASS--Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport he was welcomed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

During the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks which began later today Andrey Gromyko and Bohuslav Chnoupek exchanged views on topical international problems. They discussed questions of further development of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The talks are being held in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and identity of views.

BAYBAKOV SIGNS ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH CSSR

LD181053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, 13 March--The signing of a long-term program for the development of production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR up to 1990 took place today. This document was prepared in accordance with the accord in principle reached between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak president.

This program defines the basic directions, conditions and forms of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in the most important sectors of material production. It opens a new stage in cooperation between the two fraternal countries, insuring the further balanced development of production, the growth of its efficiency and on this basis a systematic increase in the well-being of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

On the basis of the main principles contained in the program ministries of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are jointly elaborating concrete tasks for production specialization and cooperation. Agreements have already been signed on cooperation in the field of heavy, transport, chemical and petroleum machine building, the electronics industry, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, tractor and agricultural machine building and the chemical and petroleum refining and petrochemical industry. A number of other agreements will be prepared and signed by the end of the current year.

The long-term program is aimed at further strengthening the political unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and pooling their efforts to solve the economic tasks facing them.

The program was signed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and V. Hula, deputy premier of the CSSR and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission. CSSR Premier L. Strougal was present at the signing.

The same day G. Husak received N.K. Baybakov.

During the cordial and comradely conversation a high appraisal was given to multi-faceted Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, which is developing successfully in all spheres in the spirit of the accords between the party-state delegations of the USSR and CSSR in 1978 and in accordance with the results of the Crimea meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak in 1979.

It was noted that coordination of national economic plans, a growing reciprocal good exchange and the deepening of cooperation in production, science and technology effectively promote the further successful development of the two countries and the growth of their peoples' living standards. In this connection the great significance of the long-term program for the development of production specialization and cooperation elaborated between the USSR and CSSR up to 1990 was stressed.

SHALYAGIN COMMENTS ON HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD191550 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Hungary have held talks in Moscow. Andrey Gromyko and Frigyes Puja expressed the intention of their countries to go on cooperating closely on the international scene.

Actually the two sides further coordinated their foreign policy course. That is an accepted practice in the socialist community. In the previous few months the Soviet foreign minister met with his Polish and Bulgarian colleagues and also with the German Democratic Republic foreign minister. There are to be Soviet-Czechoslovak talks at the same level and in Berlin this winter there was a meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the seven Warsaw Treaty countries.

The purpose of coordinating the foreign policy of the socialist countries has always been the same--to strengthen peace and security and to further promote relaxation of tensions. That was again stressed at the Soviet-Hungarian meeting. This is very important today when the situation in the world has been seriously aggravated. The worsening of the situation is the direct result of the course taken by the imperialist circles, first of all those in the United States. This is a course of provoking conflict situations, interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and building up the arms race. One element of that policy, which incidentally was planned long ago, was the NATO decision on so-called Euromissiles of American make. It is aimed at upsetting the existing parity of forces and gaining a military superiority over the socialist countries. And of course the socialist countries cannot allow such an encroachment on their security.

At the same time, however, they believe that it is possible to avoid a confrontation and to conduct talks on medium-range nuclear missiles. At the Soviet-Hungarian meeting it was stated that this could be possible if the NATO decision is canceled or at least its implementation is officially suspended. The Soviet Union, Hungary and other socialist countries adhere strictly to the provisions and principles of the Final Act of the European conference and also to other agreements of the past few years which help to promote relaxation of tensions. That process could be further strengthened by putting into practice the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries and that includes first of all the proposal to hold a conference on military relaxation in Europe with the participation of all European countries and also the United States and Canada.

Andrey Gromyko and Frigyes Puja also discussed a number of other pressing problems. It was pointed out that the hegemonistic and expansionist course of Beijing is a serious threat to peace and security. The two ministers also reaffirmed solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which stand for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union and Hungary voiced full solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They demand an immediate and complete end to outside aggressive acts against their [as heard] country and stopping all forms of interference by the imperialists and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of independent Afghanistan.

AVTOEKSPORT DIRECTOR VIEWS TRADE TIES WITH HUNGARY

LD192114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Interview with N.M. Dmitriyev, general director of the All-Union Avtoeksport Association, interviewer nct identified, time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] Major contracts for the supply of motor vehicles and spare parts have been concluded between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic. The following is an interview with Nikolay Mikhaylovich Dmitriyev, general director of the All-Union Avtoeksport Association: [begin recording]

[Dmitriyev] In Budapest recently a ceremony was held at which contracts were signed between the foreign trade association Avtoeksport and the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise Mogurt, for the delivery to the USSR by the Hungarian Peoples Republic of buses of the Ikarusz type for the sum of about R350 million. The fulfilling of orders for Soviet organizations is carried out by Hungarian enterprises known throughout the world, such as Ikarusz Csepel and Raba.

[Question] The history of Soviet-Hungarian relations in motor vehicle construction covers a period of almost 25 years. Can you comment on how relations developed between our countries and the current state of affairs in this connection?

[Answer] Specialization in motor vehicle construction in Hungarian enterprises began in 1956 with the signing of the first contracts for the delivery to the USSR or Ikarusz buses of two types and the simultaneous delivery to Hungary of Soviet light cars and trucks. At present about 45 percent of the total annual production of buses of the Ikarusz type is bought by Avtoeksport for delivery to our country. These buses are well known in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tbilisi and Baku. These buses are also well known for their merits among Soviet exporting organizations and passengers alike. The present development of cooperation in motor vehicle construction between the USSR and Hungary is being carried out because of an increase in mutual supplies. For example, one can cite the following figures which characterize trade exchange between Avtoeksport and Hungarian foreign trading enterprises: From 1975 to 1980 the value of trade has increased from R350 million to nearly R600 million. [end recording]

PRAVDA REPORTS WARSAW AIRLINER CRASH

LD190949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Air Crash"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 March--A Polish LOT airliner from New York crashed on landing at Warsaw today. The passengers and crew were killed. A special government commission has been formed to investigate the causes of the disaster, the PAP news agency reports. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Polish State Council and Council of Ministers have expressed profound condolences to the victims' families.

ZAKHAROV CHIDES GENSCHER FOR IGNORING RISKS OF ARMS RACE

DW191314 Moscow in German to Germany 1748 GMT 18 Mar 80 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary: "Bonn and Its Attitude Toward NATO's Missile Decision"]

[Text] Arms limitation and disarmament is again a subject of much discussion in Bonn. Official comment is vertiably running wild in Bonn, and not just in the joint statement by Carter and Schmidt.

But how serious is the Federal Republic about arms limitation and disarmament? If by virtue of his office only, Foreign Minister Genscher ought to know that the Soviet Union recently once again officially said that it is receptive to negotiations on the European medium-range missiles provided NATO suspends its missile decision of December. Mr Genscher likewise is familiar with the statements by SPD [Social Democratic Party] Bundestag floorleader Herbert Wehner who at week's end strictly rejected the stationing of medium-range nuclear weapons in the Federal Republic.

Without directly referring to the renewed proposal of the Soviet Union and Wehner's remark, Foreign Minister Genscher stated before the FDP [Free Democratic Party] Presidium Monday that it is important for the December decisions of NATO to be consistently implemented. The motives of Herbert Wehner, who came out against the stationing of new U.S. medium-range weapons in the Federal Republic, make sense. Instead of the stationing of missiles Wehner advocated a consistent continuation of the Federal Republic's detente policy and warned against taking part in an arms race between East and West.

On that score Herbert Wehner basically is in harmony with Chancellor Schmidt who just recently emphasized to newsmen in Bonn that the arms race is the most serious danger. Foreign Minister Genscher is disregarding that now. He is breaking a lance for the implementation of the missile decision, justifying this with the statement that the decision on medium-range weapons must be observed under all circumstances in the interest of Western Europe's solidarity with the United States. But it is impossible to speak of a solidarity of Western Europe with Washington, because only three NATO countries, the Federal Republic, Great Britain and Italy have declared their readiness to have U.S. medium-range missiles stationed.

Bonn's diplomacy was greedy for most of these missiles, that is for all 100 Pershing II missiles and the 96 cruise missiles. Consequently, Mr Genscher, if he absolutely wants to use the term solidarity, ought to speak for the sake of honesty of Bonn's solidarity with the United States. Moreover, is the solidarity that Foreign Minister Genscher is stressing so vehemently something like a one-way street?

Why must Bonn maintain solidarity with Washington, which in Western Europe is also strongly tightening the arms screw? Can't Washington maintain solidarity with the FRG in order to comply with the FRG demands aimed at not stationing medium-range missiles, at arms limitation and disarmament?

By the way, it ought to be said that Foreign Minister Genscher and Bonn's policy, taking into consideration the aforementioned demands and wishes which the public of Federal Germany is articulating more and more often, are not pressuring the American Government at all. The energies of Foreign Minister Genscher are being completely squandered on supporting the Carter policy, policy that is out to changing the existing balance of strength in the world and to achieve military superiority for the West. This policy curtails opportunities to negotiate on arms limitation and disarmament, and it can render hopeless all such negotiations, also the negotiations in Vienna on troop and arms mitigation.

All that, including the stance of Bonn's diplomacy with regard to Carter's policy, grossly contradicts the object and the final document of the all-European security conference. Will that satisfy the national interests of the Federal Republic?

USSR RUSHES WESTERN IMPORTS BEFORE BOYCOTT

ID191033 Paris LE FIGARO in French 17 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Denis Legras dispatch: "Moscow--Eagerness Born of Anxiety"]

[Text] Moscow--It took no more than 3 days after the signing of a new financial agreement with France for the USSR to initial a Fr535 million contract, which has been pending for 4 years, to build two drilling platform factories in Baku and Astrakhan.

Other equipment contracts, some of which were first discussed more than 10 years ago--for building an aluminum factory in particular--should be concluded in the next few weeks. Such haste is rather surprising. It cannot be explained entirely by the interest rates which France has granted the USSR for the next 6 years. On the contrary, this 7.8 percent interest rate is entirely in keeping with the OECD's "consensus" and is by no means attractive when you realize that in the previous agreement France charged 7.2 percent interest on the biggest contracts.

The Soviets' eagerness is explained primarily by economic reasons: It seems that they have drawn up the broad outlines of the next 5-year plan and that they might buy some urgently needed equipment before the details of the plan are decided. This is the case with the EPTM [Paris firm] platforms, since the emphasis is to be placed on energy in the 11th plan.

Above all however there are political reasons for the Soviets' eagerness: By buying from France, whose moderation and attachment to detente are constantly praised in the press, the USSR could in some way "give tit for tat" and point to the path it hopes the Europeans will take. Although it cannot be dismissed, this "courtesy" is mainly superficial. What the Soviet economic experts really fear is a further deterioration in East-West relations which are already tense.

They are convinced--and they make no secret of the fact that they regret it as far as their sphere is concerned--that the Soviet troops will not leave Afghanistan very soon and they think that even the most moderate Western countries will eventually take economic steps against the USSR.

Half-Open Door

The door is still half open, but for how long? Nobody in Moscow knows and they are therefore hastily procuring the technology vital to the USSR's economic development in the next 5 years.

This fear that Europe will, after close consideration, join the boycott in all its forms, is also apparent in the Soviets' renewed efforts to justify themselves. The purely formal invitation of the chief of Afghan diplomacy to Moscow has made it possible to "legalize" the excuse which the Soviets put forward, namely that they were summoned by the Kabul Government. According to this excuse the Red Army therefore has every right to be patrolling the country--on a "temporary basis" as in Czechoslovakia--and although Andrey Gromyko is talking of a "political settlement" the conditions he poses (legitimacy and sovereignty of the Karmal regime) are, as he well knows, "unacceptable" to the West.

The Soviet strategists have no intention of giving up Afghanistan just as they do not intend Yugoslavia to slip toward the European sphere of influence in the post-Tito period. IZVESTIYA's publication of an article in the Vietnamese daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN accusing Belgrade of trying to persuade the nonalined countries to condemn the USSR for Afghanistan and Vietnam for Kampuchea is more than a warning.

If in seizing Afghanistan the USSR wanted to "test" the West's reaction--as some people think--it seems that it has been caught in a damaging spiral from which it will have difficulty in escaping. The Soviet economists give the impression of having understood that. Are they alone?

U.S. SEEKS TO TAKE AGRICULTURAL MARKETS FROM EEC

LD182140 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Brussels, March 18, TASS--The United States is a dangerous and unreliable trade partner. This conclusion is being drawn now in many Common Market countries which are greatly alarmed by Washington's secret manoeuvres designed to capture new markets for its agricultural produce.

It has become known in the EEC, it was reported by a spokesman of the Commission of European Communities, that the United States wants to overcome at the expense of Western Europe its trade difficulties that arose after the Carter administration had decided for election campaign considerations to restrict grain sales to the Soviet Union.

Washington, observers note, is shamelessly pressuring its West European partners in an attempt to make them follow the American foreign policy and trade course. It has also become known here that the United States has started talks on the sale of grain to Tunisia at dumping prices. Such a policy, it is noted in circles close to the Commission of European Communities, may create difficulties for the marketing of wheat grown in EEC countries.

It has become known here that Washington also intends to take over a traditional Australian market for the sale of farm produce--Japan.

More and more economists in countries of the "Nine" note that Washington's provocative calls for scaling down trade with the USSR have boomeranged not only against the United States but also againsts its Western partners, which are now reaping in the bitter fruit of toeing the zigzag policy of the Carter administration.

MARCHUK RECEIVES FINNISH SCIENTIFIC AIDE

LD191037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Official Report"]

[Text] On 11 March G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Prof Pekka Jauho, general director of the Finnish State Scientific and Technological Center and chairman of the Finnish section of the Soviet-Finnish Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland were discussed.

M.P. Kovalev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and chairman of the Soviet section of the Soviet-Finnish Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation, took part in the conversation.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI DECLARES GENERAL AMNESTY IN IRAN

LD191306 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 19, TASS--On the occasion of the Iranian new year, that comes on March 21, Ayatollah Khomeyni has issued a decree on general amnesty. It applies to all servicemen, former agents of police organs, including the shah's secret police SAVAK, as well as officials and clergymen who cooperated with the shah's regime but who had not stained their hands with shootings, killings and torture of patriots and who did not order such actions and who were not guilty of robbing the people and corruption. The cases of those prisoners who were not covered by the amnesty will be reviewed by the Iranian attorney general, and the president of the country is to decide finally the question of reducing their prison terms or releasing them.

Ayatollah Khomeyni again warned the Iranian people that former SAVAK agents and henchmen of the shah's regime, supported and inspired from the abroad, continue plotting against the Iranian revolution and are trying to divide the people.

Ayatollah Khomeyni forbade various groupings to attack and acuse each other and individual persons. Otherwise those guilty will be put on trial. The President of Iran A. Bani-Sadr, he stressed, bears responsibility for the observance of the laws and the maintenance of order in the country.

President Bani-Sadr announced today the establishment of a commission of inquiry into irregular practices in counting votes for the first round of the parliamentary elections. If the facts of election malpractices in certain districts are confirmed, the voting results will be cancelled there, the president said.

H. Habibi, representative of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, said that a date for the second round of the parliamentary elections will be set after the final count of votes in the first round.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ADEN

LD200927 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0825 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Aden, 20 Mar (TASS)--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by A.M. Shkolnikov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, arrived in Aden today, at the invitation of the Supreme People's Council, [SPC] of the People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen.

The Soviet delegation was met at Aden International Airport by Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, secretary of the Presidium of the SPC of the PDRY and deputies of the SPC.

In a statement to journalists on arrival in Aden, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation imparted greetings and best wishes to the friendly people of Democratic Yemen and noted that Soviet people rejoice at the successes achieved under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party by the people of Democratic Yemen in building a new life.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the PDRY do not yet have a long history, but they are based on the firm foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed last October by the leaders of the USSR and the PDRY. This historic document reflected the community of aims of the two friendly countries in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism and reaction.

A.M. Shkolnikov expressed the conviction that the visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to the PDRY would serve further to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD VOWS TO 'SMASH EXTERNAL INTRIGUES'

LD191557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "People's Determination"]

[Text] Damascus, 16 March--Syria irrevocably rejects the Camp David policy of separate deals in all its manifestations, since this policy is aimed at flouting the Arab's national rights and imposing American-Israeli domination on them, President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic declared in his address to delegates of the All-Syrian Teachers Congress held here.

"The United States," the president pointed out, "will never forgive us for refusing to subscribe to the Camp David agreements. It seeks to 'punish' us for the stand taken by Syria. It believes that, if it succeeds in bringing us to our knees, it will be able to impose American-Israeli domination on all Arabs. But that will not happen as long as we are alive and blood flows in our veins."

Syria's principled stand has embittered the United States, which is now making the maximum effort, through the CIA, to complicate the internal political situation in our country, H. al-Asad emphasized. However, the intrigues of external enemies and local reaction will be unable to influence Syria's national course, and the internal agents of American imperialism and Israel will be smashed.

In the decisions adopted by the congress, representatives of the thousands-strong army of Syrian teachers voiced support for the country's leadership. With a view to successfully repulsing the offensive by forces of reaction, they advocated deepening the role of the National Progressive Front in the country's life and further developing relations with the socialist community and the Arabs' loyal friend--the Soviet Union.

Syria's worker, peasant and youth organizations, whose extraordinary congresses have been held recently in Damascus, have begun immediately implementing the decisions of their forums, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH reports. Special attention is being devoted here to the creation of people's armed detachments to defend the revolutionary socialist gains.

BOVIN CRITICIZES APPOINTMENT OF ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR

LD181503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Political observer A. Bovin article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Why Shamir?"]

[Text] As already reported, Yitzhaq Shamir has been appointed Israeli foreign minister. Even by Israeli yardsticks, this man is designated an "extremist"--extreme nationalist, extreme Zionist and so forth. He is an ardent opponent of the Camp David agreements, and it was only after lengthy persuasion that he consented not to vote against them but to abstain. He is a fervent supporter of annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and of unlimited construction of Jewish settlements there. He lives in the illusory world of "great Israel," a world which has no place for any Palestinians....

What, then, has happened? Why has M. Begin, who knows perfectly well how the world public and even the Israeli public perceive Shamir, appointed him to the post of leader of the country's foreign policy? Because Begin is staking everything. Whatever "optimists" in Washington and Cairo might say, the Israeli premier understands that his government will never consent to any Palestinian autonomy. Consequently, the talks on this very "autonomy," which have been started along the lines of the Camp David concepts, are doomed to failure. This prospect troubles Washington. Nonetheless, Camp David is one of the biggest eggs that Carter has put in his election basket. This prospect troubles Cairo. For As-Sadat needs talk of "autonomy" to cover up his treachery. This prospect also troubles West Europe. Oil is nearby.... It is no accident that the French president has started speaking so resolutely of "self-determination for Palestinians." Obviously, pressure will increase on Tel Aviv. For even the Americans, who fuss and bustle about in a most unseemly manner, are beginning to realize that a settlement is impossible without the PLO or against the PLO. Ferment will also increase inside Israel, where more and more people are concluding that Begin's hard line is dooming the country to isolation and not increasing but reducing its security. Since Begin does not intend to give up his positions, he needs a leader in the diplomatic department who would consider the slightest hint of any compromise blasphemy. Thus Shamir has emerged. It would be interesting to learn with what feeling C. Vance or, say, M. Khalil congratulated their new colleague on his appointment to such a high post....

PRAVDA CITES EGYPTIAN OPPOSITIONIST ON U.S. MIDEAST PRESENCE

LD180927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] Cairo, 13 March--Analyzing in the party bulletin AT-TAQADDUM U.S. President J. Carter's speech at the session of both houses of Congress on 23 January this year, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, chairman of the Egyptian National Progressive (Left) Party, sharply criticized the aggressive U.S. intrigues in the Near East and southwest Asia.

In the opinion of the writer, the concept advanced in his speech by J. Carter is more dangerous than the notorious "Eisenhower doctrine" proclaimed at the height of the cold war. While at that time the existence of at least a formal request by one of the region's countries was needed for the implementation of U.S. military interference in the region, now the United States itself undertakes to decide where and when to carry out this interference.

The writer expresses the conviction that the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty which provides for the creation in the region of a military alliance standing guard over the interests of U.S. imperialism is subordinated to the aggressive goals of the U.S. military.

This policy, the article notes, is meeting with a rebuff not only from the socialist countries but also from the West European states which are reluctant to sacrifice detente for the sake of the implementation of U.S. claims to world rule.

Under the prevailing conditions, the leader of the leftwing party emphasizes, it is essential to achieve the liquidation of U.S. military presence in the Near East and southwest Asia and the transformation of these regions into a zone of peace. For this it is essential to unite all forces struggling against imperialism and foreign rule.

SOMALI REFUGEE PROBLEM CAUSED BY AGGRESSION

LD191320 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1600 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD/EA

[Text] Who has created the Somali refugee problem? We invite you to listen to a commentary in reply to this question by our commentator Vladimir Kostin:

According to various reports, at the moment, there are 100,000 to 1 million refugees in Somalia. These refugees previously lived in Ethiopia and are mainly nomads, which does not make it easy for the Somali Government to help them.

The protracted refugee problem confronting the country has worsened. It is a result of the colonialist partition of Africa. [Words indistinct] When the colonialists partitioned the territory, the Somali people were divided in Somalilands colonized by the Italians, the British, Kenya, Djibouti and Ethiopia. The Somalis used to cross the borders [words indistinct] of the other jurisdictions. These nomads had no intention of violating borders, because they were only searching for pasture for their animals.

The refugee problem in the Horn of Africa has come about as a result of the (?bad) policy of (?greater) Somalia, which calls for the unification of all Somalis. This idea was introduced by the then British colonialist administration, which wanted to control (?these) lands occupied by Somalis. The implementation of this idea brought about confrontations and fratricidal wars and also the [word indistinct] of people in other territories or the settling of these same people in these territories.

There were always troubles in the border regions before the brith of the revolution and in Ethiopia during the emperor's rule. There were constant battles and raids in those areas, but the number of people fleeing from there only began to increase during and after the summer of 1977 when a major war broke out in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia. One of the parties involved in this war was an aggressor, whereas the other party was defending its independence and territorial integrity. One of the two parties conducted a policy of the national (mocratic revolution which brought independence and equality to all its people.

What was the cause of this war? The international imperialists incited the Mogadishu government. The motive of the imperialists was not only to put pressure on the Ethiopian revolution but also to moderate the Somali Government's policy by making it cause confusion and chaos in the Horn of Africa and involve its troops in the venture.

The Ethiopian-Somali border problem has not yet been resolved. The Somali leaders still claim some of Ethiopia's territory. The refugee situation has also not changed. The Somali leaders want to plague the United Nations, the OAU and other international organizations to grant them every conceivable form of assistance for the refugees. Can this really solve the general refugee situation? Cannot this problem be solved intelligently, that is by respecting all the articles of the OAU on borders so that borders are left as they are and also to forge ahead with the policy of peace and good neighborliness?

SIAD BARRE: SOMALIA TO GRANT NO FOREIGN BASES

LD170919 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Whom To Believe?"]

[Text] Nairobi, 11 March--Somalia has never given any foreign power its territory for military bases and does not intend to do so in the future. According to a REUTER report from Doha this was stated by Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, in an interview with Qatar television. Speaking in the capital of this small Persian Gulf state, where he was on a 1-day visit, Mohamed Siad Barre stressed that Somalia would not agree to the creation of military bases on its territory since it advocates their liquidation in the region.

Yet the U.S. administration, as is well known, is bringing crude pressure to bear on the governments of Somalia, Kenya and Oman to persuade them to agree to the use of their territories for military purposes. Moreover, last month U.S. officials even alleged that these states' governments had allowed U.S. Armed Forces to use them as bridgeheads for "emergency" action.

EGYPTIAN LEADERSHIP PASSES FRENCH ARMS TO S. AFRICA

LD200907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[R. Moseyev article under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Dealers in Death"]

[Text] Reports have filtered into the foreign press that the Egyptian leadership is actively involved in intermediary operations to sell Western weapons to the Republic of South Africa.

It is known that as long ago as 1977 the UN Security Council adopted a decision categorically banning arms deliveries to the South African racists. Monopolies, however, in an attempt to sidestep the UN-imposed embargo, are seeking out loopholes of various kinds and continuing illegal deliveries of weapons intended for combating Africa's patriotic forces. By all accounts Cairo is becoming one of the busiest transshipment points in the conveyance of weapons.

According to a report in the British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES, an official delegation from Pretoria visited the Egyptian capital in January to continue the talks begun last summer on Egypt's mediation in the sale of French weapons to the Republic of South Africa. What is involved is deliveries of small arms and ammunition for the infantry worth approximately $10 million. A scheme was drawn up for this deal, under which the Egyptian authorities buy weapons supposedly for themselves but then redirect them to the Republic of South Africa in the guise of Egyptian weapons for a certain "consideration."

Thus, by assuming the role of intermediary in supplying the South African racists with weapons, the As-Sadat regime has proved once again that it is teamed up with the forces of reaction struggling against the freedom and independence of African peoples.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

PRAVDA Announcement

LD200849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "On the Official Friendly Visit to the Soviet Union of a Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua"]

[Text] A party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Tomas Borge, Henry Ruiz and Humberto Ortega, members of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, and Moises Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, arrives in Moscow on an official friendly visit 17 March at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

The Nicaraguan people's heroic struggle against the forces of internal reaction and imperialism was crowned with victory in July 1979, when the bloody Somoza dictatorship fell. The National Liberation Front which bears the name of Augusto Cesar Sandino, that outstanding fighter for the people's cause, became the combat vanguard of the revolutionary struggle and the center around which all the Nicaraguan people's progressive forces have rallied.

Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction has begun implementing a program of progressive socioeconomic transformations aimed at strengthening the country's political and economic independence and is taking steps to liquidate the pernicious consequences of the dictatorship's rule and of domination by foreign monopolies. In foreign policy the new Nicaragua is pursuing a course of establishing and developing friendly relations with all countries.

Greeting the Nicaraguan party and government delegation and, through it, the heroic Nicaraguan people, Soviet people express confidence that this visit and the delegation's coming meetings and talks with the Soviet leaders will serve the cause of strengthening friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Nicaragua and the interests of the struggle for peace and social progress.

Cooperation Agreements

LD191338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The talks between the delegations of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua continued today. The two sides discussed several current international problems, questions of the further development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations and links between the CPSU and the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua. After the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, Soviet-Nicaraguan documents were signed. The plan for links between the CPSU and the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua was signed for the CPSU by Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership, for the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua. Trade agreements, a protocol on the setting up of Soviet trade offices in the Republic of Nicaragua and trade offices of the Republic of Nicaragua in the USSR, were also signed. The protocol between the Government of the USSR and of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua on the delivery of goods and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation were signed by Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Moises Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation was signed by Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Moises Hassan. The consular convention was signed by Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Moises Hassan. The agreement on air links was signed by Nazarov, first deputy minister of civil aviation and Ernesto Castillo, minister of justice of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Present at the signing of the documents were, on the Soviet side, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Ustinov, Demichev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials.

On the Nicaraguan side were Tomas Borge, Humberto Ortega, members of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, and other members of the government and party delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Departure for Leningrad

LD200915 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 20, TASS--A government and party delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by member of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction Moises Hassan today left Moscow for Leningrad.

The delegation was seen off from the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and other officials.

PANAMANIAN DOCTOR SAYS SHAH NOT IN NEED OF OPERATION

LD181818 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Panama City, March 18, TASS--After an all-round medical examination of the former shah of Iran brought to Panama City allegedly for an urgent operation in view of necessity to remove a cancerous tumour, Carlos Garcia, the head of a group of Panamanian physicians who examined the ex-shah, told journalists that no operation was warranted. The shah is as fit as Tarzan, he said.

A U.S. surgeon who specially arrived in Panama City told the council of physicians about the need for an immediate surgical intervention to remove the shah's spleen. The same was insisted upon by Benjamin Kean, an American, personal physician of the ex-monarch. Former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger also tried to exert pressure on Panamanian physicians who forbade U.S. surgeons to make an operation. He telephoned to the clinic to where the shah was brought, and demanded that U.S. specialists be allowed to perform "any operation".

Local observers point out that it is not for the first time that Americans raise the outcry about the "diseases" of the former ruler of Iran, seeking to create the impression that this "unfortunate" person whose hands, as is known are stained with the blood of tens of thousands of Iranians, is on the verge of death. It is significant that the present outcry coincided in time with the completion of the U.N. international commission's work in Tehran. [as received] The commission's chief mission was to inquire into the ex-shah's crimes. On these same days parliamentary elections were held in Iran. As is believed in Washington, the fate of the U.S. hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is dependent on the outcome of the elections.

SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR, VANCE REMARKS NOTED

LD191537 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Mexico City, March 19, TASS--The United States is increasing interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, is giving military, economic and political support to the ruling regime. Local observers describe as the utmost in cynicism the message, that was published here, from the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the Archbishop of San Salvador Oscar Arnulfo Romero in which he stresses, for instance, that Washington will continue giving support to the Salvadorean junta which allegedly acts for the good of the majority of the people.

Such was the reply of the U.S. Government to the demand by the head of the Catholic church for an immediate end to American interference. The local press notes that at a time when every day dozens of people fall victim to repressions the newspaper Washington POST describes the rude interference of the United States into Salvador's internal affairs as the most interesting experiment in the world of American policies.

San Jose, March 19, TASS--The Costa Rican committee of solidarity with the people of Salvador has strongly protested against the sending to Salvador of foreign mercenaries and arms to aid the reactionary military and fascist bands. This interference, which is directed and supervised by the United States, the committee's statement stresses, threatens peace in the Central American region and aggravates the situation in Salvador.

According to reports reaching here, the reactionary circles of Salvador have launched a veritable war against the mass democratic organizations, against workers, peasant and student leaders. During the past week more than 150 patriots perished at the hands of the military, police and fascist elements. As it was stated by representatives of the revolutionary people's bloc, chemical weapons and napalm are being used to suppress unarmed peasants in the north of the country. This is how the authorities implement in practice the loudly publicized law on agrarian "reform".

At the same time a number of settlements near San Salvador have become the arena of fierce clashes of workers with troops and the police. In San Marcos, San Martin, Cuscatansingo and other populated localities barricades are being put up and workers are defending themselves by means of home-made grenades.

As a result of unceasing barbaric firing by the police at the university campus, where students are protesting against the arbitrariness of the reaction, 15 persons have been killed and dozens wounded.

Despite the terror and repressions the working people of El Salvador are continuing the struggle for freedom and democracy, against the offensive by imperialism and local latifundistas. The general strike, proclaimed by the coordinating body of revolutionary mass organizations, is continuing in the capital and other cities for the second day. It has paralyzed the work of most enterprises and state institutions. Urban transport and sea ports are at a standstill.

COMMITTEE OFFICIAL CITES SHORTCOMINGS IN WESTERN SIBERIA

LD191304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] The USSR People's Control Committee has checked on the work of trade and consumer service enterprises in Western Siberia. Here is an interview given to our correspondent by Leonid Georgiyevich Magazeyshchikov, a deputy section chief of the committee. [begin recording]

The population of Western Siberia is constantly growing and very many people go there to develop the oil and gas fields. The picture of the harsh region is being radically changed. Splendid modern towns such as Nadym, Nizhnevartovsk and Urengoy have gone up there. The party and government devote great attention to the supply of the region and the organization of consumer services for the population of Western Siberia. And so it is all the more disappointing to see that, because of inefficiency and at times downright mismanagement on the part of particular leaders, there are interruptions in the trade of goods which are needed every day and that people cannot have a meal at the proper time or have their footwear repaired promptly. All this gives rise to justified complaints by the population.

Here are just a few examples: In Nizhnevartovsk and Surgut interruptions were permitted in supplies of milk and canned dairy products, and at times there were even breakdowns in shop supplies of bread, which is quite intolerable. The population's requirements for potatoes and vegetables were not met. All these products were and are in Sita at storehouses and depots. Workers and employees, particularly those recently arriving in these regions, had difficulty in obtaining quilts and bed linen, and also rubber footwear so necessary for work here.

In a number of towns and villages there were substantial deficiencies in public catering. There were complaints over the monotony of the dishes and the poor quality of preparation of the food. Workers experienced difficulties with consumer services. In some towns and villages one has to say that there was poor organization of dry cleaning of clothes, the rent of consumer durables and household effects. To cite what, in my view, is a quite inadmissible example of inefficiency: In Nadym the repair of footwear was carried out by only two craftsmen and they took in orders only once a month. This is the fault directly of the directors of the oblispolkom administration for consumer services. Without doubt, there would be considerably fewer cases of this kind if the directors of Glavtyumenneftegaz showed greater responsibility and greater concern for creating elementary living conditions for workers and employees.

The USSR People's Control Committee meeting noted that a large part of the blame for this belongs to the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises. Their contracting construction organizations broke schedules for bringing stores, canteens and vegetable stores into service. The USSR People's Control Committee has punished the offenders.

The situation in trade and consumer services for the working people of Tyumenskaya Oblast has now been markedly improved. The RSFSR Ministry of Trade allocated several million rubles worth of extra goods especially for these areas, first and foremost goods which, as the check ascertained, were in short supply there. The RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services allocated a considerable amount of equipment and appliances such as mobile workshops to consumer enterprises. Construction and commissioning of trade and consumer service enterprises has been speeded up. Thus enterprises and organizations of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry have handed over for use eight stores, six canteens and cafes and as many vegetable storehouses. A big factory for the production of confectioner articles has been opened in Nefteyugansk.

This year Glavtyumenneftagaz has been allocated 30 trade pavilions and 200 canteen cars to improve the organization of catering directly at places of work. It should be noted that local organizations are carrying out a whole complex of measures which will make it possible to bring trade and consumer services into appropriate order and to improve the standard and quality of work. The union committee is, together with people's control bodies in Sita, continuing to supervise all the measures laid down, and in June this year we are planning to check once again in Sita on what has been done to rectify the situation and eliminate shortcomings.

INDUSTRIAL ASSIMILATION OF POWDER METALLURGY VIEWED

LD171049 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 March 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 2, under the headline "For Tomorrow's Equipment: The Value of Applying the Achievements of Powder Metallurgy to Machine Building," a 1,700-word article by A. Manokhin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Lenin and state prize winner noting that powder metallurgy has "opened up broad opportunities for producing materials and articles with unusual structures and special properties." The article describes spheres in which powdered iron and copper are employed and methods used to produce them, noting in particular that powder metallurgy "opens up broad opportunities for saving metal and raising labor productivity." Finally, Manokhin notes that, while "powder metallurgy in our country today has become an independent scientific sector and a highly developed industry," the national economy's requirements for its output "are constantly growing and are not being met." He outlines areas in which the industry can be improved, pointing out that despite the Soviet lead in developing powder metallurgy science, its industrial assimilation is proceeding "very slowly."

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY SHORTCOMINGS--A Primorskiy Kraykom resolution published today says that during the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan construction workers have failed to insure commissioning of the most important national economy projects. At some of the enterprises that have been commissioned, production capacities are being used very unsatisfactorily. At the Ussuri garment sewing factory and the Primorskiy leather footwear association only 66 percent of the production capacities are in use. New shops commissioned at the Pervomayskiy and Primorskiy ship repair plants are being put to use slowly. During the final year of the 5-year plan period it will be necessary to commission more than 50 of the most important priority projects, including the Mikhaylovskaya boiler factory, the LEP-500 powerline, the KPD-35 plant in Nakhodka, the bakery goods combine in Spassk, a milk combine in Vladivostok, new capacities at the Boron production association and at the Primorskaya and Partizansk state regional electric power stations and other projects. The kraykom resolution states that many of these projects can be commissioned ahead of schedule. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Mar 80 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

VASKHNIL SESSION URGES BETTER USE OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

LD191515 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Candidate of Economic Sciences I. Gorlanov report: "Incorporating the Achievements of Science in Production"]

[Excerpts] A session of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VASKhNiL) has discussed the question of ways of increasing grain and fodder production and of heightening farming efficiency and stability.

During implementation of the agrarian policy elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum a whole range of major problems of agricultural development in our country have been resolved. Its material and technical base has become stronger and technically better, increasingly wide use has been made of industrial technologies for arable and livestock production and the pace of economic and social progress in the soviet countryside has accelerated. All this has allowed the production of agricultural produce to be significantly increased. For the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the average annual grain harvest totaled 209 million tons, which is 27 million tons more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan.

However, as the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) plenums noted, the overall level of agricultural production still does not meet the rapidly growing demands of our society. Agriculture is still to a powerful degree subject to the influence of climatic and weather conditions and not sufficiently resistant to the influence of unfavorable factors. As a result the yield and gross harvest of grain and other produce fluctuates greatly year by year. Therefore raising efficiency and insuring steady growth in the production of arable produce takes on prime significance today. The efforts both of rural and industrial workers, of those supplying them with the various means of production, of the country's whole agro-industrial complex and of scientists must be directed to the most rapid solution of this very important problem.

A detailed discussion at the VASKhNiL sceintific session which finished its work yesterday dealt with ways of further increasing grain and fodder production and heightening farming efficiency and stability. It in effect concludes the series of zonal scientific and practical conferences which have been taking place in January-March of this year to discuss this very problem.

The report by academy President P.P. Vavilov and the speeches by VASKhNiL Academicians I.S. Shatilov, P.L. Goncharov, V.M. Kryazhkov, G.A. Bogdanov and T.N. Kulakovskaya, corresponding member of VASKhNiL K.U. Medeubekov, USSR Hydrometeorology Center section chief Ye.S. Ulanova and other scientists and specialists noted that modern science provides rural workers with a rich arsenal of resources for increasing field fertility and achieving high and steady yields of all main agricultural crops and with progressive methods for organizing and managing production. The experience of many advanced farms in various zones and regions of the country serves as convincing confirmation of this.

The central problem in farming, as stressed repeatedly in party documents, has been and remains increasing grain production. At the forum in question sceintists devoted special attention to this problem. Grain growing is the basis of the country's whole production complex. We have about 60 percent of our sown areas under grain crops. Therefore the effectiveness of farming as a whole is determined in the main precisely by the productivity of the grain field. Scientists spoke about various ways of increasing the yield and gross harvest of grain. [paragraph continues]

Among these, the most important and significant today are the mastering of correct crop rotation, which insures the most rational schemes, best adapted to local conditions, for distributing and alternating crops, the structure of sowing, the introduction of new and highly productive zonal varieties and hybrids, the regulation of seed production, the application of progressive industrial technologies and others.

As is known, in the main grain regions the most productive crops are winter wheat and rye. However, in recent years, as noted at the session, their specific balance in the sowing structure has been noticeably reduced. Sown areas of winter rye have been quite unjustifiably reduced and now total a mere 8 million hectares. Sowing of this precious crop is even being reduced in the Non-Chernozem Zone, where it can produce steady and quite high yields. The extension of winter rye sowing is acknowledged to be an important measure for insuring steady grain production.

It was also noted that both farmers and scientists still devote too little attention to such valuable and productive crops as millet and buckwheat. This has led not only to a reduction in their sowing but also to a drop in the yield of these crops.

Corn is acknowledged to have an important place in increasing grain production. It is one of the most productive crops. However, its biological possibilities are still underutilized. Its yield is not high. The reasons are: less attention on the part of specialists and farm leaders to this crop, the absence of early ripening varieties and hybrids, and insufficient spread of new and progressive technologies. Meanwhile the application of industrial technology for cultivating corn in 1979 insured on average up to 51.5 quintals per hectare from an area of 160,000 hectares, which was 23.8 quintals more than using the traditional technology.

Fodder is the main condition for the successful development of livestock raising. The task set by the party consists in sharply raising the yield of fodder crops on arable and uncultivated land, improving the quality of fodder and overcoming the protein deficit as quickly as possible in the coming years.

Pulses are a most important source of fodder protein. However, as noted at the session, in recent years their share in the overall grain balance has been reduced. Whereas in 1965 the proportion of pulses in the structure of spring-sown grain crops reached 7.5 percent, now it is a mere 5 percent, while in overall grain production it is only 3.2 percent. Yet there is 2.5-3 times as much protein and 3-4 times as much lysine in pulses as in grain from grass crops!

The scientists spoke of the need to develop research on the creation of effective technology for cultivating pulses and for discovering highly productive, nonshedding and lodge-resistant varieties. However, not all scientific collectives work with the required output. In particular, it was noted that the All-Union Science Research Institute for Pulse Crops is not working actively enough.

The structure of fodder stocks is of great significance. Too much grain is still being used up as fodder. At the same time, such a rich source of fodder as natural hay and pasture is underused. Even a superficial improvement of meadows and pastures, the session observed, could increase their productivity by 150-200 percent.

The most effective way of solving the protein problem is to expand sowing of annual and perennial pulse crops. For example, in the south of the USSR's European region and in Central Asia--soy beans and rape; in Siberia--rape and oil-producing radish; in the Non-Chernozem Zone on coarse soils--lupin; and almost everywhere--peas and, among the perennial grasses, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin and others.

Many reserves have been laid in by using corn for silage. The harvest of corn green matter over the country in recent years amounts on average to a mere 150-160 quintals per hectare. Yet science and advanced practice have developed methods of cultivation of silage corn which insure yields at milky-waxy ripeness of 500-700 quintals per hectare in the Ukraine and in the Central Chernozem oblasts and 250-350 quintals per hectare in the southern and central parts of the Non-Chernozem Zone. The introduction of this technology is being held up through absence of seeds of the early ripening hybrids, of modern, highly productive equipment and of fertilizers and herbicides.

It was stated at the session that similar problems are confronted in the development of potato growing too. The technology is improving, new varieties are being created, the introduction of fertilizers for this crop is increasing, but the yield of the tubers remains low, at 100-120 quintals per hectare. One reason for this is that this sector is still poorly provided with equipment, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides. Many machines for cultivating the potato are antiquated (for example, the SN-4B potato planter has been in production since 1959), but the production of new, improved machines has not been started up. More than half the produce obtained is stored by primitive methods, which leads to high waste.

A resolution adopted by the session outlines measures for the all-round development of theoretical and applied research aimed at elaborating new and improving existing methods and ways of raising soil fertility and agricultural crop yields and at rendering effective help to kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers in mastering and using the achievements of science and foremost experience, in order, together with rural workers, to achieve stability and increased efficiency in arable and livestock production.

PARTY, STATE OFFICIALS ATTEND KOLKHOZ COUNCILS SESSION

LD191403 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Today in Moscow in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, kolkhoz council delegates are discussing the results of work over the past 5 years and the tasks for the further development of collective farm production. In the presidium are Gorbachev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kapitonov and Dolgikh, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman; Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and USSR and RSFSR ministers. Prominent kolkhoz members, production frontrankers and scientists are also present.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Comrade Brezhnev's greetings to the meeting of collective farm council representatives were greeted with thunderous and prolonged applause. The text of the greetings was read out by Comrade Gorbachev.

A report was delivered by Comrade Mesyats, chairman of the All-Union Kolkhoz Council and USSR Minister of Agriculture. The all-union meeting of representatives of the collective farm peasantry, the speaker noted, is taking place on the eve of the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. Lenin's cooperative plan determined the party's general course for the transformation of the countryside and for the creation of large-scale socialist agricultural production. The country now has 26,000 kolkhozes and more than 20,000 sovkhozes. The speaker devoted particular attention to the tasks of collective farm councils in implementing the decisions of the July and November 1979 CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The central task remains the steady increase in the production of grain. Collective and state farms in all republics are this year to provide a total grain crop of no less than 235 million tons. The speaker devoted much attention to questions of the further development of livestock raising. The collective farm councils, he said, are called upon to provide effective aid to farms for the successful fulfillment of plan targets for the production and sale to the state of livestock produce in the current year and in setting up a reliable base for the comprehensive intensification of livestock raising in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The report dealt with questions of the specialization and concentration of agricultural production, interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration, and the training of cadres. In conclusion, Comrade Mesyats assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev personally, on behalf of the representatives of the collective farm councils and all agricultural workers, that farmers will put all their efforts, knowledge, experience and skill into the successful implementation of the tasks of 1980 and the 5-year plan as a whole to give a fitting welcome to the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

ASSOCIATION BLAMED FOR TRACTOR DEFICIENCIES IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD201030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Special correspondents (Vladimir Glukhovtsev) and (Vladimir Yashko) report: Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kazakhstan have almost 250,000 tractors. The republic's statistical directorate has reported that, to date, 214,000 tractors, or 87 percent, have been made ready. Repairs have already been completed in the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan, where fieldwork is beginning, and 90 percent of the whole tractor fleet is ready for work in Pavlodarskaya, Karagandinskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts. However, repairs on the Korovets tractors are causing concern in the republic, on account of the lack of spare parts. The Yaroslavl Avtodizel Association is to blame for this.

GRISHKYAVICHUS ADDRESSES LITHUANIAN AGRICULTURAL MEETING

LD180815 [Editorial Report LD] Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 7 March 1980 publishes on pages 1 to 3 under the headline "Main Line of Economic and Social Progress" a 12,000-word unattributed abridged version of the report delivered by P.O. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at a 6 March conference of Lithuanian agricultural workers in Vilnyus. Having described the successes of Lithuania's agriculture, Grishkyavichus goes on to outline specific areas of agricultural development, including the further specialization and concentration of production sectors, the improvement of labor productivity and other economic indicators and cadres' responsibility in this field, the development of territorial interfarm associations and the importance of capital construction and the solution of social problems in the countryside. Finally Grishkyavichus mentions agriculture's immediate tasks, including livestock wintering and preparations for spring sowing.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH KOLKHOZ COUNCIL--The kolkhoz share in Kazakhstan's farm and stockbreeding production is significant. Areas under crops at Kazakh kolkhozes have exceeded 4.3 million hectares. Kolkhoz livestock numbers about 900,000 cattle, 420,000 hogs, more than 4.3 million sheep and large numbers of poultry. Kolkhoz assets have surpassed R2.325 billion. This was stated at a republic-level meeting of oblast kolkhoz council representatives in Alma-Ata on 28 February. Measures were outlined to increase the production and sales to the state of farm produce, to improve its quality and to reduce costs. Motoriko, Kazakh minister of agriculture, was elected chairman of the Kazakh Kolkhoz Council. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU]

PAVLOVSKIY COMMENDS CENTRAL ASIAN OFFICERS

LD071649 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Col Aborokov report: "Commended by the Commander in Chief"]

[Text] Red Banner Central Asian Military District--Making use of inaccessible sectors of the mountainous and desert terrain, the "enemy" secretly transferred an assault landing force by helicopter to the rear of the defending motorized infantry. The first to detect this were the soldiers of the battalion commanded by Capt M. Esenemanov. They attacked the "opponent" with machineguns, grenades and guns of the motorized infantry battalion. The landing force was wiped out.

Officers M. Esenemanov, B. Pogorelov, V. Melnik and M. Dubrovin were commended by Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, for the great mastery and excellent firing skill of the personnel. Col Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the district and Col Gen M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's political directorate congratulated those who had achieved distinction and wished them new successes.

KONSTENKO DIES 'IN THE EXECUTION OF SERVICE DUTIES'

LD200829 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Nikolay Ivanovich Konstenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the North Caucasus Military District, died tragically on 12 March 1980 in the execution of his service duties. He devoted his entire conscious life to the selfless service of the socialist motherland, to the cause of the Communist Party of which he was a member from 1950.

N.I. Konstenko was born on 14 March 1925 in Letki village, Brovarskiy Rayon, Kiyevskaya Oblast, into a peasant family.

In the postwar period N.I. Konstenko performed party-political work in the armed forces. He graduated from the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy and headed a number of political organs. After graduating from the General Staff Military Academy in 1967 he was deputy chief and then chief of a formation-level political section and from 1975 was a member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the North Caucasus Military District.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurtkotkin, I.A. Bondarenko, A.T. Altunin, N.N. Alekseyev, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, N.M. Ivanitskiy, G.V. Sredin, M.G. Sobolev, S.I. Postnikov, I.A. Gerasimov, V.A. Belikov, S.P. Vasyagin, V.Z. Yakushin, M.G. Khomulo, G. Ye. Peredelskiy, P.N. Kuleshov, Yu.M. Potapov, P.G. Levchenko, S.Kh. Agaonov, V.K. Pikalov, V.V. Dubinin, Ye.Ye. Kondakov, V.T. Dementyev, A.S. Klyuyev, V.F. Arapov.